NEWFOUNDLAND'S INTERIOR EXPLORED

An exhibition organized by the Newfoundland Museum
in cooperation with the Provincial Archives of
Newfoundland and Labrador.

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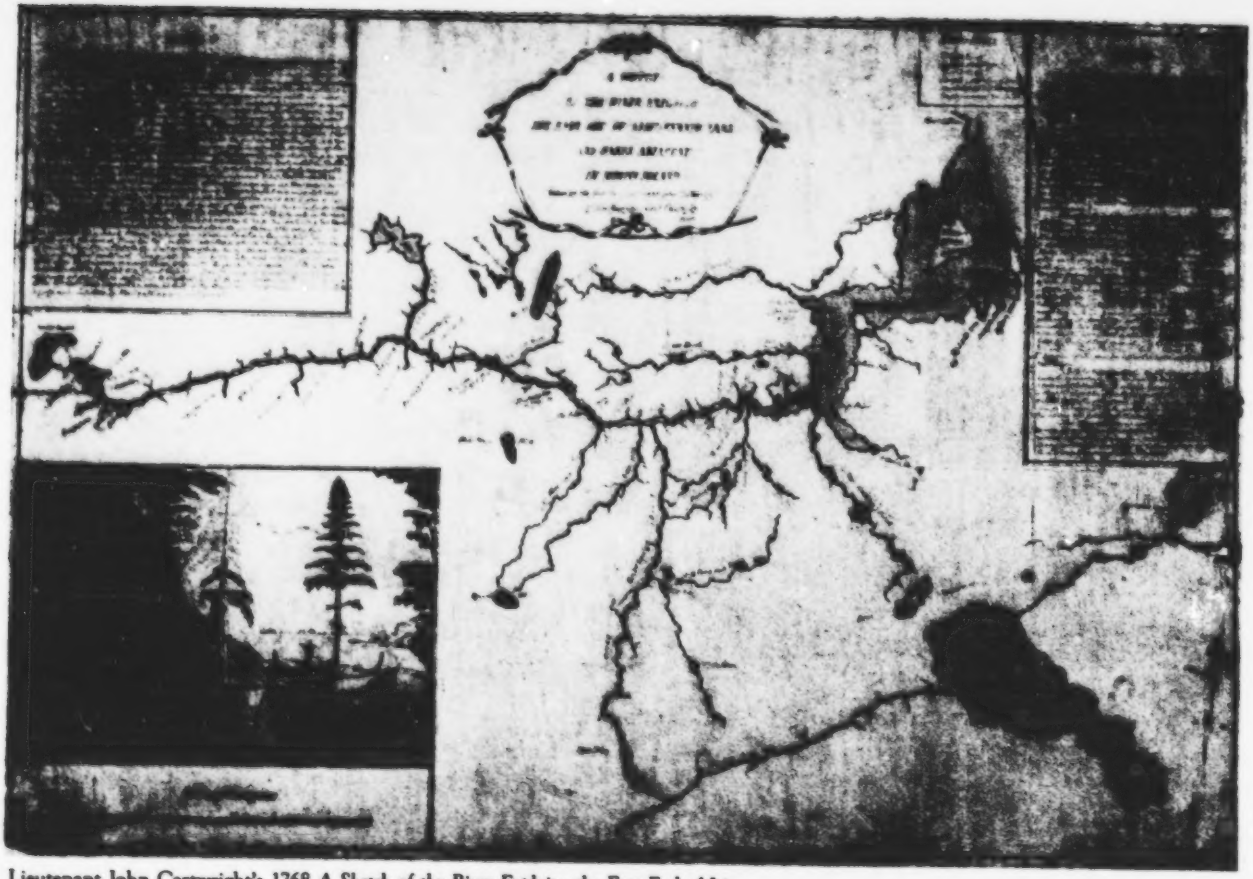
COVER ILLUSTRATION:
detail from *A Sketch of the River Exploits, the East End of Lieutenants' Lake and Places Adjacent in Newfoundland*, by Lieutenant John Cartwright, 1768. (#10)



Lieutenant John Cartwright's 1768 *A Sketch of the River Exploits, the East End of Lieutenants' Lake and Places Adjacent in Newfoundland*, (#10) was the product of the first officially sponsored journey into the Island's interior. The results of the expedition were concern over attacks by whites against the Beothuk, knowledge of their material culture, and increased geographical knowledge of the interior.

Newfoundland's Interior Explored

Newfoundland presents an interesting contradiction to the student of exploration history. Known as Britain's oldest colony, Newfoundland remained for the three centuries following its discovery one of Britain's least known colonies. The small fishing population lived mainly along the eastern coast, pursuing occupations related to exploitation of the sea rather than of the land. The absence of major fur and timber enterprises compounded with the difficulties in traversing the Newfoundland interior severely inhibited early exploration.

During the century between Captain James Cook's journey to Deer Lake in 1767 and the establishment of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland in 1864, a process of exploration can be observed. This process included senior government involvement in the majority of the attempted explorations, the initial use of naval officers as explorers, the advent of civilian "natural historians" accompanied by Micmac guides, a focus on recording the economic potential of the interior, and a tendency for information to be poorly transmitted from one individual or expedition to the next.

One of the unique features of this exhibition is the inclusion of native maps of the interior. This amazing record of native cartography on linen, birch bark and paper attests to a highly developed geographical sense and demonstrates the importance of the native peoples in opening up the interior.

Royal Naval Mapping and the Search for the Beothuk 1763-1829

The Treaty of Paris which ended the Seven Years War in 1763 caused a major geo-political shift in North America as the British gained control of the French possessions in Canada. It awarded Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton to the British but handed back St. Pierre and Miquelon to the French and reconfirmed their right to fish on the French Shore. Both of these provisions caused the British concern: St. Pierre could provide the French with a naval base at their doorstep and the limits of the French Shore which stretched from Cape Bonavista northwestward to Pointe Riche on Newfoundland's west coast were not properly defined. As a consequence, the French claimed that their area of jurisdiction extended much farther south to Cape Ray.

The Seven Years War highlighted the critical need for the British Admiralty to have accurate nautical charts of North American coastal waters. To meet this urgent need, military and naval surveyors such as Frederick Wallet Des Barres, Samuel Holland and James Cook, using the rapidly developing surveying technology, charted the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and mapped the adjacent territory.

John W. Hayward's watercolour (#14)is a reproduction of the 1808 oil painting showing peaceful contact between the Beothuk and the British naval officers. The original oil painting was erected in Exploits Bay in 1809 but failed to convince the Beothuk of the friendly intentions of the British.

In 1763 James Cook (1728-1779), ship's master and later captain, was appointed Surveyor of Newfoundland and during the summer of that year he charted the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon before the British handed them back to the French. Cook's appointment was reconfirmed in 1764 when Newfoundland's governor, Sir Hugh Pallisser, appointed him to take charge of a full survey of Newfoundland's coast. By 1767, Cook had surveyed from the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula southward to Cape Ray and from there along the south coast around the Burin Peninsula as far as St. Lawrence in Placentia Bay. These coastal surveys were continued on the eastern coast by Lieutenant Michael Lane (fl. 1758-1785), who followed Cook as Surveyor of Newfoundland from 1768 to 1775.

In May of 1767 Cook spent six days surveying in St. George's Bay where he recorded the presence of a tribe of Micmac Indians. In September of the same year he spent five days surveying the Humber River and continued up to Deer Lake. Yet Cook's "A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland", published in 1770, contains a great deal of additional accurate information concerning the west and south coast water systems. Significantly, this map includes the river systems leading out of St. George's River up to Grand Lake which Cook did not survey. Comparing the Cook map with two manuscript maps of Newfoundland by Cartwright and Parker, British naval officers active at the same time, it is clear that Cook obtained this knowledge from the St. George's Bay Micmac Indians. Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824) on his 1768 map, "A Map of the Island of Newfoundland", wrote that the information for the north flowing Humber River and Grand Lake or Lake Mickmack as he called it, was obtained "by Cook from the authority of the Mickmack Indians". Similarly, Lieutenant William Parker (1743-1802) on his 1770 map, "A Chart of the Island of Newfoundland", noted that "Grand Lake is laid down from the account of the Canadian (Micmac) Indians who greatly frequent the interior parts of the Island on account of Furring etc."

The product of Cook's and Lane's labours was a series of detailed coastal charts and the first geographically accurate map of the entire island of Newfoundland. These charts were published in 1769-70 in one volume, *The Newfoundland Pilot* and again in 1775 in an enlarged version known as *The North American Pilot for Newfoundland, Labrador and the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence*. The 1775 version was published in five English editions from 1775 to 1806 and was in part revised by the French and published in Paris in 1784.

The French revisions were primarily to the coastal areas of the French shore. Although they extensively mapped the harbours used by their fishermen, their role in the exploration of the island's interior was negligible. The only French scientific activity in the interior was in 1816 and 1819 when the botanist, Bachelot de la Pylaie (1786-1856), collected plant specimens in the interior immediately adjacent to the coast.

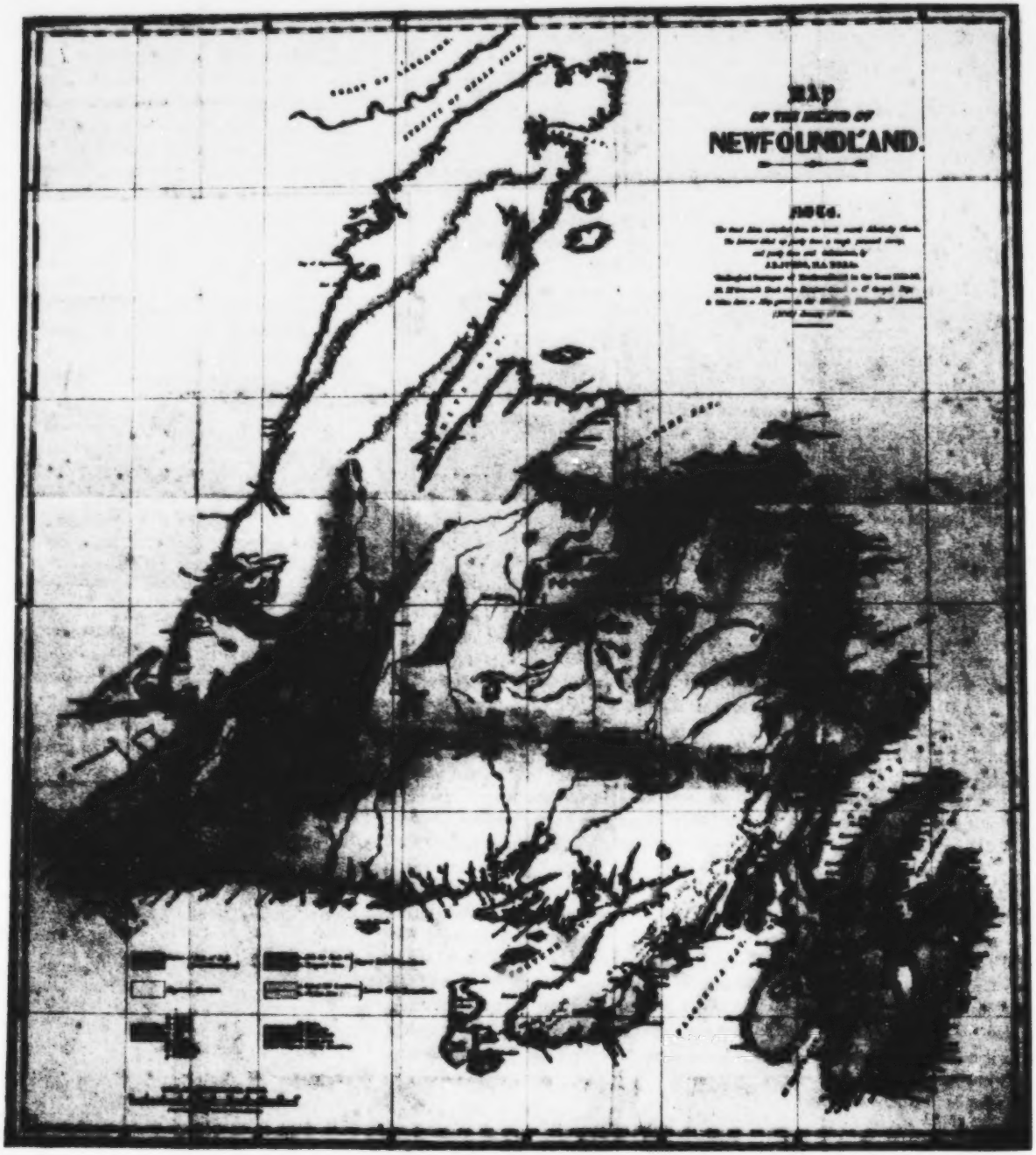
By accurately charting the coast of Newfoundland, southern Labrador and the St. Lawrence estuary, Cook revealed many geographical relationships which had not been previously known. He helped to resolve the question of the French limits on the west coast by defining the position of Pointe Riche. Cook was also the first to explore the Newfoundland interior and depict the Micmac Indians' geographical knowledge on a published map.

A year after Cook's final survey, Governor Pallisser arranged a major expedition into the interior of the Island. In 1768 a contingent of marines under Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824) was sent up the Exploits River to explore the country and establish friendly relations with the Beothuk Indians. Cartwright's twelve day expedition took him up the River as far as Red Indian Lake, which he called Lieutenant's Lake. He mistakenly assumed Red Indian Lake to be connected to Grand Lake as seen on his manuscript map, "A Map of the Island of Newfoundland". Cartwright's two manuscript maps of the Exploits River system defined much of the Exploits water system.

Though Cartwright did not meet any Beothuk on his trip up the Exploits he was able to examine first hand and describe the Beothuk canoes, wigwams, weapons and caribou fences. Cartwright also reported atrocities some of the settlers were alleged to have committed against the Beothuk. His report induced successive governors to issue proclamations deploring such action and threatening those found guilty with severe penalties.

Until 1800 there were no further attempts to explore the interior and little effort was made to contact the Beothuk. However, the frequent accounts of hostilities toward the Beothuk prompted George C. Pulling of the Royal Navy to interview settlers on the northeast coast. His report confirmed that raids and killings had been committed.

After the turn of the century several governors tried to make contact with the Beothuk. In 1803 Governor Gambier offered a £50 reward to anyone who could bring a captured Beothuk to St. John's. The intent was to make overtures of European goodwill and then return the captive to the tribe as a messenger of peace. In 1809 Governor Holloway sent a large oil painting depicting a friendly exchange between whites and Indians to Exploits Bay but it failed to lure the Beothuk from the safety of the woods. A year later Governor Duckworth threatened anyone convicted of murdering a Beothuk with the death penalty. He also commissioned Lieutenant David Buchan (c. 1780-1838) to lead a winter expedition up the Exploits River. Buchan surprised a Beothuk encampment on Red Indian Lake but was unsuccessful in establishing even short term peaceful contacts. The expedition ended in tragedy when two of Buchan's men were killed by the Beothuk.


MAP
OF THE COAST OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Another expedition to Red Indian Lake was made in 1819 by John Peyton, owner of fishing stations in the Bay of Exploits, who ventured into the interior to recover stolen property. A woman, Demasduit, later known as Mary March, was captured and her husband who attempted to rescue her was shot. On her way to St. John's, Demasduit was placed under the care of Reverend John Leigh to whom she communicated many Beothuk words. In St. John's she received presents, and arrangements were made for Lieutenant Buchan to return her to her people.

This led to Buchan's second winter expedition into the interior. However, before he was ready to depart, Demasduit died of tuberculosis on January 8, 1820. Buchan and a party of fifty marines set out to return her remains to the encampment on Red Indian Lake. The five maps drawn by the last known Beothuk, Shanawdithit, in 1828, depict the tragic events of Buchan's excursions into the interior in 1811 and 1820 and Peyton's capture of Demasduit in 1819. Based on his two expeditions up the Exploits River to Red Indian Lake, Buchan produced three manuscript maps. They locate many Beothuk sites and demonstrate Buchan's knowledge of the interior water system around the Exploits. These maps were not published and therefore were not available to later explorers.

The final phase of inland explorations which focused on the Beothuk was the period between 1822 and 1829. During the fall of 1822 William Epps Cormack (1796-1868), a University of Edinburgh graduate in natural sciences, undertook a three month trek across the interior of Newfoundland from Smith Sound, Trinity Bay to Bay St. George. Cormack's primary objective was to establish contact with the Beothuk and in this he failed. Cormack travelled with a Micmac guide, Joseph Sylvester, and his journey did much to explain the nature of the interior. Cormack's published map of his route was the first attempt to map the geological structure and potential of the Island. He also recorded one hundred and seventy species of the Island's flora and evidence suggests that he collected plant specimens and sent them back to the Linnaean Society of England. Cormack likewise observed the fauna of the Island and published the first account of the natural history of the interior. His account was also the first discussion of the thorough use of the interior by the Micmac. He described their various water routes across the interior from St. George's Bay to Bay Despair via Meelpaeg Lake and the type of canoes they used for this travel.

Cormack's interest in the Beothuk continued and in 1827 he formed the Beothuk Institute for the purpose of establishing contact with the Beothuk. To achieve this, he organized a second expedition into the interior as far as Red Indian Lake. He found no Beothuk but located evidence of their recent encampments. Cormack, like Cartwright, was astute enough to record examples of Beothuk material culture such as houses, canoes and implements, but his trip convinced him that the Beothuk were virtually extinct.

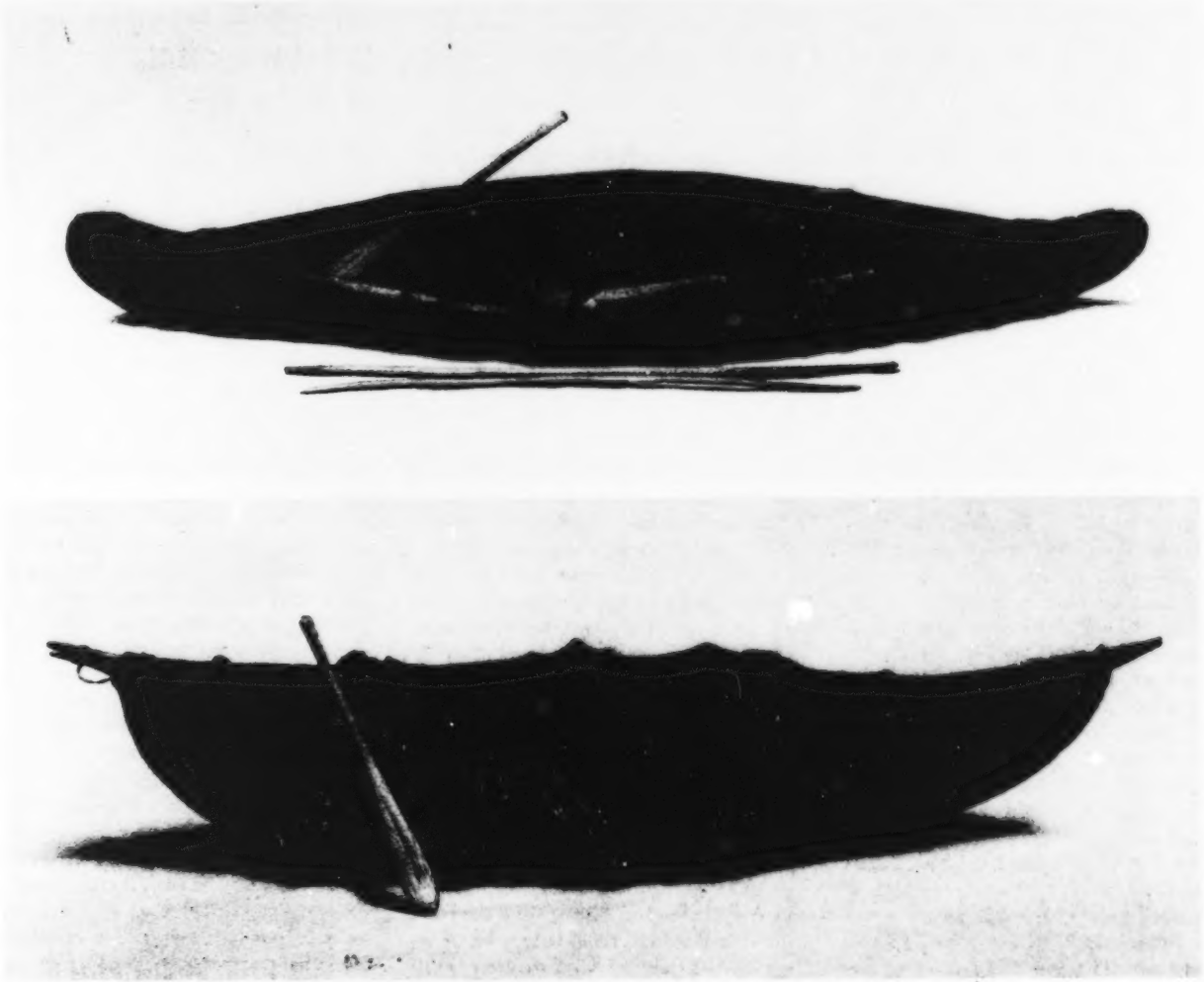
This made the existence of Shanawdithit, who had been captured in 1823, extremely important. In September 1828 she was made a ward of the Beothuk Institute and was taken to live in Cormack's house in St. John's. During the next three months Cormack was able to compile a Beothuk word list and obtain from Shanawdithit drawings of Beothuk material culture and a series of maps depicting the final years of her tribe. Shanawdithit died in 1829.

Joseph B. Jukes' 1842 *Map of the Island of Newfoundland* (#47) was based on personal exploration of Grand Lake and on oral accounts from his Micmac guide, Sulleon. Jukes also recorded Cormack's 1822 journey across Newfoundland and used various colours to indicate the different geological zones.

Exploration and Development of the Interior 1839-1920

The nineteenth century witnessed major developments in Newfoundland's history. The granting of representative government in 1823 and responsible government in 1855 were signs of a growing and developing society. Interior exploration became concerned with revealing economic potential, especially in terms of minerals, and with providing faster communication links between Europe and the North American continent, initially via telegraph lines and later by railway lines. Cormack's work had established a pattern that would repeat itself during this phase of exploration. The explorers, now trained as geologists, engineers or anthropologists, would travel into the interior in the company of Micmac guides.

At the outset of this phase of exploration two men were actively involved in studying the natural history and interior of the Island. The first, Joseph B. Jukes (1811-1869), a young geologist from England, was hired by the Newfoundland Government in 1839 to prepare a report on the geological structure of Newfoundland and the economic value of his discoveries. Jukes spent 1839 and 1840 studying the geology of the Island and published a report and a geological map of his findings. Jukes copied Cormack's route and southern interior water system onto his maps and shaded Cormack's geological designations to match his own on the west coast.



Frank Speck, an American anthropologist, collected Newfoundland Micmac material during a visit in 1914. The two canoe models represent different types of transportation. The birchbark canoe was able to traverse shallow streams in the interior as well as travel safely on the open coast. The skin boat was easily fashioned and used in temporary situations where a canoe was not available. (*P*'s 87,88)

Jukes followed Cook's route up the Humber River to Deer Lake and was informed on his return of the existence of a large lake, Grand Lake, which flowed away to the south. Jukes then went to Bay St. George with a Micmac guide named Sulleon, where he ascended the St. George's River system to Grand Lake. Jukes spent nine days exploring Grand Lake and his published map included much Micmac information about the interior water systems. The system flowing out of the north east end of Grand Lake eastwards to Hall's Bay was a major Micmac canoe route and was recorded from oral accounts. In September of 1840, Jukes and Peyton undertook a four day journey up the Exploits River. The difficulty of travelling before freeze-up forced them to turn back. Unfortunately, lack of government funding brought Juke's work to a halt and because of its generalized nature, his report did little to encourage the development of the Island's resources. It was not until 1864 that geological exploration was again resumed in Newfoundland.

Another scholar active at this time was the Norwegian natural historian, Peter Stuwitz (1806-1842). Stuwitz was funded by his government to study all aspects of the Newfoundland fisheries. From 1839 until his death in June 1842 in St. John's, he travelled around Newfoundland, to St. Pierre and Miquelon and to Labrador collecting floral specimens, ethnographical material and geological samples. Stuwitz's collections were returned to Norway on his death and, as none of his work was published during or after his lifetime, he is not remembered for his contribution to the natural history of Newfoundland.

The next major venture into the interior occurred in 1851 when Frederick N. Gisbourne undertook to survey a telegraph route across Newfoundland's south coast from Piper's Hole, Placentia Bay to Cape Ray. Gisbourne used Juke's 1840 map as the most reliable map of the interior and employed five Micmac Indians from Conne River as guides. The idea of Newfoundland becoming a major route for transatlantic cables was an extremely popular one in the mid-nineteenth century and was seen as the first step in what was expected to be rapid industrial development. After experiencing financial difficulties Gisbourne finally finished the line to Cape Ray in 1856. The telegraph route across the south coast meant that the submarine cable from Europe entered Newfoundland at Bull Arm, Trinity Bay, crossed the Island to Port aux Basques and left via submarine cable to Cape Breton, thus providing rapid telegraphic communication between Europe and North America.

Gisbourne continued to work in Newfoundland and in 1860 recommended to the Newfoundland government that they undertake a five year mineralogical survey of the Island. It was not until 1864 that the Geological Survey of Newfoundland was established when Alexander Murray (1810-1884) was asked to undertake the survey. Murray, who had served for twenty-two years as assistant to Sir William Logan of the Geological Survey of Canada, was the director of the survey until his retirement in 1883. In 1867 James Patrick Howley (1847-1918) of St. John's was named Murray's assistant and after Murray's retirement, Howley was named geological and topographical surveyor, a position he held until his death in 1918. As a direct result of their explorations and surveys of the interior, these two men set the stage for the industrial development of Newfoundland. The agricultural and mineral potential that Jukes had hinted at earlier was now clearly and precisely documented for future realization.

Starting as soon as he arrived in Newfoundland in May, 1864, Murray undertook an ambitious programme of geological exploration. During the 1864 field season, he examined the eastern coast of the Great Northern Peninsula, and portions of Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay and

In 1865, Murray began to explore the interior of the Island, an area as yet imprecisely mapped. This meant that he was forced to spend time producing topographical maps before he could proceed to detailed geological maps. It was during this surveying, based on the principle of triangulation, that Murray noticed discrepancies in both the latitude and longitude of the coastal or hydrographic charts being produced by the British Admiralty. Murray corrected these errors on his maps, especially those dealing with the coastal areas of St. George's Bay and the Humber Arm.

The immediate result of this survey work was to highlight the tremendous agricultural potential of the Codroy River Valley. By correcting the latitude and longitude bearings of the hydrographic charts, Murray guaranteed that future government surveys and the granting of land to settlers could be very precisely related to the new maps of the area. Geologically, the surveys showed the boundaries of the coal formations, the presence of lead on the Port-au-Port Peninsula and gypsum at St. George's.

With Howley's appointment in 1867, Murray finally had an assistant, and together they undertook annual expeditions to various parts of the Island. Murray and Howley gained detailed knowledge from their Micmac guides as they explored and mapped Newfoundland's interior. By this time, the Newfoundland Micmac were settled primarily in Conne River, Fortune Bay and in Bay St. George, and had maintained their traditional trapping and hunting patterns in the interior throughout the nineeteenth century. Using the various water systems, the Micmac had developed a series of inland canoe routes that extended from the south coast to the west coast and up to Notre Dame Bay. Their contribution to the mapping of the Island's interior is demonstrated by the number of Micmac place names, such as Meelpaeg Lake, Keagudeck Lake, Mount Sylvester and the Annieopsquotch Mountains, still found on Newfoundland maps.

While both Murray and Howley published numerous annual reports, papers, and books, their most important contribution to the growing knowledge of Newfoundland was in the area of geological mapping. Their surveys revealed not only the geological structure of the Island, but also the inland water systems, the mineral potential, the vast timber reserves and the possibility for agricultural development.

Because of his acquired knowledge of the Newfoundland interior, Murray was approached in 1875 by Sir Sandford Fleming, the builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to provide him with information about the best railway route across Newfoundland. The Newfoundland Government was interested in the possibility of a railway from St. John's to the west coast and approached Fleming to undertake the survey. Murray submitted all his reports and maps to Fleming and suggested the most suitable trans-island route, which Fleming's three survey parties roughly followed. Yet, the 1875 proposal for a railway from St. John's to the west coast via the Gander River and Red Indian Lake failed, largely due to lack of financial interest and opposition from the British government which was concerned about problems a terminus on the French Shore would cause with France.

Interest in building a railway, however, remained high and in 1881 the Newfoundland Railway Company was set up to build a line to Hall's Bay, Notre Dame Bay, the expected centre of a mining boom, and a branch line to Harbour Grace. The company went bankrupt in 1884 after finishing the line to Harbour Grace. The government of Newfoundland then assumed control of railway building and between 1886 and 1888 they built the Placentia line. In 1890 Robert G. Reid took over control of the railways and railway building in Newfoundland, and by 1897 the railway had been extended across the Island to Port aux Basques, with a total of 546 miles of line. Over the next twenty years branch lines were extended to Carbonear, Lewisporte, Bonavista, and Trepassey.

The railway was responsible for the opening of the interior for settlement and development. A series of towns (such as Benton, Terra Nova, Glenwood, Bishops Falls, Grand Falls, Badger, Howley and Deer Lake), heavily dependent on forest industries, grew up along the route.

The history of the exploration of Newfoundland's interior would not be complete without reference to the work of anthropologist Frank Speck (1881-1950). In 1914, Speck came to Newfoundland to study the Micmac Indians. His maps of their traditional hunting grounds provided the most detailed study of the Island's interior at that time, and his culture history of these people pointed out the key role that they played in the explorations process.

The history of exploration in the interior was one of slow but steady accumulation of knowledge gained, transmitted or lost and finally rediscovered. From their contemporaries these explorers and their expeditions received little acclaim. Yet today, we wonder at the courage, dedication and tenacity of these men who trekked across the vast reaches of Newfoundland.

Acknowledgements

Newfoundland's Interior Explored has been generously supported by the Museums Assistance Programmes of the National Museums of Canada, the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Newfoundland Museum. I would like to thank the institutions and individuals who have generously lent material for this exhibition, especially the British, French and Norwegian institutions whose contributions have permitted a more complete account of interior exploration.

Edward Tompkins

Catalogue of Exhibited Works

Brackets [ ] identify attributed dates. Italics refer to verbatim citations. All measurements are given in centimetres (height × width for all documents).

1. ***A New Map of the only useful and frequented part of Newfoundland***

   Thomas Kitchim (1718-1784), published [1762]. 21.0 × 27.0

   Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

2. **Captain James Cook,**
   Royal Navy, F.R.S. (1728-1779)

   Nathaniel Dance, reproduction of oil on canvas, 1776. 49.0 × 39.0

   Original in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England

3. ***A Chart of the West Coast of Newfoundland,*** *surveyed by Order of Commodore Pallisser, Governor of Newfoundland, Labrador, etc. etc. By James Cook, Surveyor, Published by Permission of the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London 1768.*

   Captain James Cook (1728-1779), published, coloured wash, 1768. 53.0 × 177.5

   Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

4. ***A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland*** *. . . Drawn from surveys taken by Order of . . . the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By James Cook and Michael Lane, Surveyors and others. London Published . . . 10 May 1770. By Thomas Jeffreys.*

   Captain James Cook (1728-1779) and Lieutenant Michael Lane (fl. 1758-1785), published 1770. 56.0 × 76.5
   PAC Neg. No. 78672

   Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

5. ***A Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with part of the Coast of Labrador:*** *including the Island of St. Paul and Cape North corrected from the latest observats and delin. by Lieut. Wm Parker 1770.*

   Lieutenant William Parker (1743-1802), reproduction of manuscript map, 1770.

   Original in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defense, Taunton, Somerset, England

6. ***The North American Pilot for Newfoundland, Labradore, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence***

   published: Thomas Jefferys, London, 1775.

   Open to:
   A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland . . . 10 May 1775.

   Captain James Cook (1728-1779) and Lieutenant Michael Lane (fl. 1758-1785).

   Collection of Mr. C.F. Rowe, St. John's

7. ***Le Pilot de Terre Neuve ou Recueil de Plans des Côtes et des Ports de cette Île.*** *Publie par ordre du Roi au Depot general des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine. 1784*

   Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

8. ***Remarks on the situation of the Red Indians, natives of Newfoundland;*** *with some account of their manner of living: together with such descriptions as necessary to the explanation of the sketch of the Country they inhabit, taken on the spot in the year 1768.*

   Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824), manuscript, ink on paper, 84 pp., (Toulinquet), 1768. 20.5 × 16.0

Open to:
A Red Indian canoe of Newfoundland and a Midship section of the same.

manuscript drawing, ink and pencil on paper, [1768]. 6.5 x 10.0

Collection of the A.C. Hunter Library, St. John's

9. ***A Map of the Island of Newfoundland***

Lieutenant John Cartwright (1780-1824), manuscript map, ink and wash on paper, 1768. 21.5 x 17.5 PAC Neg. No. 14033

Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

10. ***A Sketch of the River Exploits the East End of Lieutenants' Lake and Places Adjacent in Newfoundland*** *Taken on the Spot by Lieutenant John Cartwright of Her Majesty's Ship Guernsey 1768*

Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824), manuscript map, ink and wash on paper, 1768. 36.0 x 52.5

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

11. ***The Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright***

F.D. Cartwright ed., 2 vols., published: London, 1826.

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

12. ***Placentia Court of Sessions, Minutes, 1757-1785***

manuscript, ink on paper. 37.0 x 24.0 PANL No. GN5/4/C/1 1757-1785

Open to:
A Proclamation . . .
Placentia, August 14, 1772 by Governor Shuldham

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

13. ***Facts relating to the Native Indians of Newfoundland,*** *collected from the Salmon Catchers & Furriers, who reside near those Parts frequented by the Indians.*

Lieutenant George Pulling, Royal Navy, manuscript report, 12 pp., 1792. 34.0 x 20.5 PANL No. GN1/13/2A

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

14. ***Reproduction from description of the picture painted for Governor Holloway in 1808,*** *which was shown to the Native Indians, Beothicks and which it was hoped would be the means of bringing about friendly relations with them*

John W. Hayward (1843-1913), watercolour, 1907. 59.5 x 95.5

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

15. ***Substance of the narrative of William Cull of Fogo,*** *who was employed by Governor Holloway to obtain information on the native Indians of Newfoundland*

manuscript, ink on paper, 4 pp., [1810]. 32.0 x 20.0 PANL No. P 1/5 fo. 136-139

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

16. ***In the Name of His Majesty King George the Third, A Proclamation.*** *whereas the Native Indians of this Is'land . . .*

St. John's August 1, 1810 by Governor Duckworth. manuscript, ink on paper, 3 pp.. 32.0 x 20.0 PANL No. P 1/5 fo. 1226-1228

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

17. ***Lieutenant Buchan's Journal, January 12-30, 1811***

Lieutenant David Buchan (c. 1780-1838), manuscript, ink on paper, 26 pp., 1811. 38.0 x 23.5 Acc. No. 917.18 B85 NR Vault

Collection of the A.C. Hunter Library, St. John's

18. ***Certificate*** *from Lieut David Buchan to Governor Duckworth for payment of £ 34.70 to William Cull of Fogo for 229 days service as guide into the interior.*

manuscript, ink and paper, 1 p.,. May 23, 1811. 32.0 x 20.0 PANL No. P1/5 fo. 3994

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

19. ***Demasduit or Mary March*** *(?-1820)*

Lady Henrietta Hamilton, watercolour on ivory, 1819. 7.5 x 6.0 PAC Neg. No. C92599

Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

20. ***A Vocabulary of the Native Red Indians Language Newfoundland*** *from Mary March a female red Indian who was caught by Mr. John Peyton of the Exploits on the fifth March 1819 and presented to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts by the Rev'd John Leigh Episcopal Missionary Twillingate*

Reverend John Leigh, compiler, manuscript, ink on paper, 17 sheets [1819]. 16.0 x 10.0
PANL No. P3/C/11

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

21-24. **Shanawdithit's Maps**

Shanawdithit (?-1829); manuscript notes by William Epps Cormack (1796-1868); manuscript maps, pen and ink on paper, 1829.

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

21. ***Captain Buchan's visit to the Red Indians in 1810-11 when the two marines were killed***

42.5 x 55.5 NM Ref. No. NF 3305

22. ***2 different scenes and times. 1. Captain Buchan's visit in 1810-11 at the South side of the Lake. 2. The taking of Mary March on the north side of the lake 1819.***

28.0 x 43.0 NM Ref. No. 3304

23. ***Captain Buchan carries up the body of Mary March in January 1820***

81.5 x 62.0 NM Ref. No. 3306

24. **Interior between Exploits River and Badger Bay, and Shawnadithit's depiction of the final years of her tribe**

56.5 x 56.5 NM Ref. No. 3307

25. ***Lower Valley of the Exploits from Red Indian Lake to the Sea***

James P. Howley (1847-1918), manuscript map, ink and watercolour on paper, pre-1912. 100.0 x 282.0

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

26. ***Account of a Journey across the Island of Newfoundland***

William Epps Cormack (1796-1868), extracted from the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, 1824.

Open to:
Map of Newfoundland Illustrative of the Journey of Mr. Cormack across the Island

21.0 x 27.5, CNS No. 1013 C6 vault

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

27. ***Steels New and Correct Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with particular Plans of its Harbours on a Large Scale***

published 1817; manuscript additions of W.E. Cormack's route across Newfoundland in 1822 possibly by W.E. Cormack. 60.0 x 133.0 CNS Nos. 184 & 185

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

28-31. **Birchbark Maps**

Probably drawn for William Epps Cormack by a Mountainer (Montagnais) Indian, James John on October 12/13, 1822.

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

28. left 32.0 x 7.7 NM Acc. No. 983.125.3

right 30.2-26.5 x 17.5 NM Acc. No 983.125.4

29. 19.0-4.7 x 60.0 NM Acc. No. 983.25.1

30. 17.8-14.5 x 65.5 NM Acc. No. 983.125.2

31. 17.0-12.5 x 66.5 NM Acc. No. 983.125.5

32. **Letter.** William Epps Cormack, Twillingate, to John Peyton, Exploits, October 5, 1827.

manuscript, ink on paper, 3 pp., 1827. 25.0 x 40.0

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

33. **Letter.** William Epps Cormack, London, England, to John Peyton, Burnt Island, October 18, 1829.

manuscript, ink on paper, 2 pp., 1829. 23.0 x 37.0

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

34. **Beothuk Birchbark Canoe Model**

From a Beothuk burial found on Big Island in Pilley's Tickle, Notre Dame Bay in 1866. birchbark 7.5 x 7.5, overall length 35.5 NM Acc. No. VIII A-386

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

35. **Beothuk Birchbark Canoe Model**

From a Beothuk burial found on Big Island in Pilley's Tickle, Notre Dame Bay in 1866. birchbark, 56.0 x 19.0 x 16.5 NM
Acc. No. VIII A-373

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

36-40. **Bachelot de la Pylaie's Herbarium Sheets**

Collected by Bachelot de la Pylaie during two expeditions to Newfoundland in 1816 and 1819-20.

Collection of Museum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

36. ***Cornus suecica*** L.

37. ***Ranunculus acris*** L.

38. ***Juncus effusus*** L.

39. ***Salix candida*** Flugge

40. ***Primula laurentiana*** Fernald

41-46. **Peter Stuwitz's Herbarium Sheets**

Collected by Peter Stuwitz in Newfoundland from 1839-1842.

Collection of the Botanical Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

41. ***Juncus acutiflora proximus,*** *Freshwater Bay, Great Placentia, collected 5 June 1840.*

42. ***Juneus filiformus,*** *Caprouge*

43. ***Juncus Rostkovii 1839,*** *Quiddy Viddy Pond Collected Sept. 1839.*

44. ***Juncus Rostkovii 1840,*** *St. Pierre, collected 29 July 1840.*

45. ***Luzula parviflora*** *subsp melanocarpa Newfoundland*

46. ***Chamaedaphne calyculatta,*** *Forteau, Labrador*

47. ***Map of the Island of Newfoundland***

Joseph B. Jukes (1811-1869), published, 1842. 61.0 x 54.5

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

48. ***Newfoundland in 1842 Considered in its Geological and statistical Relation***

Lieutenant Colonel Richard H. Bonnycastle (1791-1848), published map, 1841. 62.5 x 55.5

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

49. ***General Report of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland*** *executed under the direction of the government and legislature of the colony during the years 1839 and 1849.*

Joseph B. Jukes (1811-1869), published: John Murray, London, 1843.

Collection of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

50. **Micmac Map of portion of south coast interior water system**

Drawn by one of Frederick N. Gisbourne's guides. manuscript map, pencil on linen, 1851. 54.5 x 25.0 PAC Neg. No. 19093

Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

51. ***Report on the geology of Newfoundland for 1864 with appendices***

Alexander Murray (1810-1884), manuscript, ink on paper, April 11, 1865.

Collection of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

52. ***Map Showing the Distribution of the Silurian and Carboniferous Formations in St. George's and Port-au-Port Bays*** *and Geological Explorations in the years 1865 and 1866 (also the route of His Excellency Sir John H. Glover from Green Bay via White Bay to Bonne Bay, September and October 1876.)*

Alexander Murray (1810-1884), assisted by James P. Howley (1847-1918), manuscript map, ink and watercolor on paper, [1866]. 59.5 x 97.0

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

53. ***Union Mine Tilt Cove Newfoundland***

Alexander Murray (1870-1884), manuscript map, ink and watercolour on paper [1865]. 64.0 x 98.0

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

54. ***Geological Map of Newfoundland***

Alexander Murray (1810-1884), manuscript map, ink and watercolour on linen, pre-1873. 62.0 x 61.0

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

55-77. Alexander Murray's Geological Specimen Collection

23 specimens from a collection of 154 sent by Alexander Murray (1870-1884) in 1875 to the British Museum of Natural History.

Collection of British Museum of Natural History, London

55. Chlorite bearing granite-gneiss.

Indian Head, St. George's Bay. BMNH No. 48962

56. Garnet mica schist

St. George's Pond, Harry's Brook, St. George's Bay. BMNH No. 48964

57. Biotite microgranite

White Bear Bay, northeast coast. BMNH No. 48980

58. Visicular basalt

Grand Bank, Fortune Bay BMNH No. 48984

59. Scoriaceous basalt

Grand Falls, River Exploits, Notre Dame Bay. BMNH No. 48991

60. ? Microgranite

Careless Brook, Great Gander Lake, Notre Dame Bay. BMNH No. 48993

61. Quartzite

Little River, Connaigre Bay. BMNH No. 49006

62. Porphyritic granite

St. John's Head, Fortune Bay. BMNH No. 49011

63. Slate

Harbour Grace Island, Conception Bay. BMNH No. 49019

64. Shale

King's Cove, Bonavista Bay. BMNH No. 49029

65. Altered pyroclastic rock

Island of St. Pierre. BMNH No. 49034

66. Lava

Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay. BMNH No. 49038

67. Marble

Hare Bay. BMNH No. 49057

68. Shale

Port-a-Port Bay. BMNH No. 49060

69. Mica schist

Long Island, Bay d'Espoir. BMNH No. 49062

70. Pyroclastic rock

Humber Arm, Bay of Islands. BMNH No. 49066

71. Serpentinite

Jamieson Hills, Bay East River. BMNH No. 49068

72. Indurated lava

Tilt Cove and Union Mine, Notre Dame Bay. BMNH No. 49076

73. Quartzite

Little Bay, Notre Dame Bay. BMNH No. 49077

74. Micaceous schist

North Garbour, Placentia Bay. BMNH No. 49084

75. Indurated lava

Sop Island, White Bay. BMNH No. 49099

76. Micaceous sandstone

Codroy River. BMNH No. 49106

77. Micaceous sandstone

Humber River, Grand Pond. BMNH No. 49113

78. Newfoundland compiled from the most recent and authentic sources *the coast line corrected to date from the Admiralty Surveys the Interior Chiefly from the work of the Geological Survey.*

James P. Howley (1847-1918), published 1891. Manuscript colouring added in 1901 to show geological formations. 151.0 x 132.0

Collection of Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

79. A Sketch of the route taken by His Excellency Sir John H. Glover and party across Newfoundland, September and October 1876

Staff Commander George Robinson, R.N. and William H. Warren of the Crown Lands Office, St. John's, manuscript map, ink on paper, 1876. 40.0 x 78.5

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's.

80. **Report of the expedition across Newfoundland**

Staff Commander George Robinson, R.N. and William H. Warren of the Crown Lands Office, St. John's, manuscript, ink on paper 12 pp., December 1876. 33.5 x 21.0 PANL No. GNl/13/2/E

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

81. **Across Newfoundland with the Governor and This Newfoundland of Ours** *being a series of papers on the National Resources and Future Prospects of the Colony.*

Reverend Moses Harvey (1820-1901), published: *The Morning Chronicle*, St. John's, 1879.

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

82. **1875 Railway Survey and Geological Sketch map of Central Newfoundland**

W.A. Austin, manuscript map, ink on tracing linen, 1875. 51.0 x 75.5 PAC Neg. No. 1875

Collection of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

83. **Map of Route of Reid Newfoundland Railway,** also showing line of Railway Survey 1875 and proposed alternate location

manuscript map, ink on linen, post 1897. 66.0 x 126.5 PANL No. MG 17 # 481

Collection of the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

84. **Micmac Snowshoes**

Frank Speck, Collector (1881-1950), wood, caribou skin, wool; from Badger's Brook, 1914. 95.5 x 36.0 x 2.2 each
Nat. Mus. Acc. No. III.F. 183 a-b

Collection of the National Museums of Canada, Ottawa

85. **Micmac Pack Strap**

Frank Speck, collector (1881-1950), caribou wool; from Badger's Brook, 1914. 464.0 x 5.8
Nat. Mus. Acc. No. III.F. 177

Collection of the National Museums of Canada, Ottawa

86. ***Beothuk and Micmac***

Frank Speck (1881-1950), published: Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian, New York, 1922.

Open to:
Hunting Territories of the Micmac Indians in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland 40.5 x 50.0

Collection of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's

87. **Micmac Birchbark Canoe Model, including 2 paddles, 2 poles and a birchbark bailer**

Frank Speck, collector (1881-1950), birchbark; from Badger's Brook, 1914. 67.0 x 14.0 x 5.0
Nat. Mus. Acc. No. III.F. 199 a-f

Collection of the National Museums of Canada, Ottawa

88. **Micmac Caribou Skin Canoe Model, including 2 paddles**

Frank Speck, collector (1881-1950), caribou skin; from Badger's Brook, 1914. Nat. Mus. Acc. No. III.F. 198 a-c
41.9 × 10.2 × 6.9

Collection of the National Museums of Canada, Ottawa

89. **Micmac Caribou Skin Boat**

Full-size replica; caribou skin and spruce; Conne River, 1918. NM Acc. No. 982.518.2
320.0 × 71.1 × 27.9

Collection of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

Newfoundland Museum
Historic Resources Division
Department of Culture, Recreation & Youth
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

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